The Second Class Magistrate's court at Perumpavur was abolished with the redistribution of taluks. The people of Kunnatnad had to go to the Alwaye Second Class Magistrate's court which was more than twenty miles away from some of the *pakuthies* of the taluk. This was a serious hardship. The re-establishment of a Second Class Magistrate's court was equally important with the other needs. If this could not be done, the Tahsildar might be invested with magisterial powers.

The road from Perumpavur to Kodanad was not fit for cart traffic during the rainy season for want of a bridge across the Puliyanada *todu* which crossed the road. The construction of this bridge should therefore be sanctioned early.

Another need of the Kunnatnad taluk was the extension of the Perumpavur-Kodanad road to Paneli. The road ended with Alattuchira *padam*. If extended as as far as Paneli, it would be a great boon to the people of the Vengur *pakuthi* which had no means of communication whatsoever.

An allopathic dispensary at Kodanad was an urgent necessity. The dispensary at Perumpavur was the only source of medical aid to the people of Cheranallur, Manjapra, Manikkamangalam, Vengur and other *pakuthies* which were all ten miles away from Perumpavur. If a dispensary could not be established, at least a grant-in-aid *vaidyasala* should be established there.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanan Krishnan, the question of the construction of a building for the Perumpavur Munsiff's court is under correspondence as to whether a single building cannot be put up to accommodate the Munsiff's court, the sub-registrar's office and possibly also the Magistrate's court.

2. As regards the opening of an Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Perumpavur, in the first place, the Alwaye farm is only 10 miles away and there is a proposal to have a farm at Muvattupuzha. Last but not least, for a demonstration farm you want ten to fifteen acres of land and there are not ten to fifteen acres of land in a compact block at Perumpavur.

3. In the matter of Perumpavur English School, you were unable to take steps yourself to put up a building and raise the standard. The Government are certainly not going to do it, because there is not enough scope for a High School at Perumpavur. The pupils in the school are only 138, and in the III Form, there are only 21 pupils.

4. You want the dispensary raised to a District Hospital. Perumpavur is, I am afraid, not important enough to have a District Hospital for itself. When the time comes, the matter will be considered.

5. The other points will receive consideration.

145. Needs of the Alwaye town.

MR. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI KRISHNA PILLAI (*Member, Municipal Council, Alwaye*) said that considerable inconvenience was caused on account of the amalgamation of the Alangad and Parur taluks and the abolition of the Taluk Cutcherry at Alwaye. In extent, revenue and in other respects, Alangad was an important taluk and deserved to have its Taluk Cutcherry back. There were several Government offices at Alwaye. Alwaye had besides many activities. The want of a treasury there was therefore keenly felt. The amalgamation should be annulled and the Taluk Cutcherry should be re-established at Alwaye.

The Alwaye river was important not merely for purposes of bathing but also for navigation. But as a result of the floods of 1099, the level of the river-bed had risen. During summer, canoes could not go up to the market landing freely. Even for purposes of bathing, it was not so convenient. It was necessary therefore to dredge the river for a distance of about half a mile from the Palace bathing *ghat* to the market landing. Provision for this purpose should also be made in the budget annually.

Tirumuppam village road was in many ways an important road. The level of this road should be raised and culverts constructed wherever necessary.

Alwaye was growing in importance. A large number of houses lined the southern bank of the river. But, for want of a road from the ferry crossing to the

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market landing, the hardship experienced was not small. The Government should construct a road at their cost along that bank from the ferry to the market landing.

The Alwaye market was very crowded on market days. The carts going to the market had to take a circuitous route to reach it. The construction of a road from the junction of the "staff quarters road" and the Vengola road to meet the Hospital road along the southern side of the hospital would avoid the difficulties now experienced.

The number of canoes reaching Alwaye on market days usually exceeded four hundred. There was not sufficient facility for these canoes to land at the market landing for purposes of lading and unlading goods. During the floods, the current was very strong; and during the dry season, the landing-place was full of slush and canoes could not lie alongside the bank. The western market landing should be improved and *ghats* constructed.

The Assistant Excise Commissioner's office building and salt *bankshal* projected on the market road and was a source of hindrance to traffic. The Assistant Excise Commissioner's office could be removed to the Excise Chowkey. In that case, the present building could be removed and the difficulty complained of could be avoided.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Krishna Pillai, it is only a little more than three years ago that the Alwaye taluk was amalgamated with Parur and the cutcherry was removed from Alwaye. The question of going back to the old arrangement cannot be taken up so soon.

2. The Chief Engineer has taken up the question of dredging the river at the place mentioned.

3. The Tirumuppam road is only a little village road and is of no importance whatever and all that can be done without the help of special grant will be done.

4. The next point is the construction of a road along the Alwaye river from the ferry to the market landing. This is a road within the Municipal limits, and if at all it is to be constructed, it should be undertaken by the Municipality.

5. The Excise Commissioner will take up the question of the removal of the salt *bankshal*.

6. The other matters will be considered.

146. Needs of the Parur town.

MR. ERALIL THOMAS ISAAC (*Member, Municipal Council, Parur*) said that most part of Parur taluk was below the flood level of the Periyar. The floods at the end of 1099 caused extensive loss of life and damage to property, particularly on the northern bank of the river. The construction of a bridge across the river would enable the people to escape to the higher bank on the southern side.

The road length in Parur had been stationary from ancient times. Only $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the Main Central Road belonged to Parur, which has no metalled roads. Metal is often seen collected but it is not rammed in.

There was no public tank that can be used by the non-caste Hindus and others for bathing. Tanks could cheaply be dug there; and it was necessary to construct a few tanks.

Municipal franchise was now confined to those who paid a tax of Re. 1 per annum and above. All tax-payers should have the power to vote.

DEWAN: The revision of the qualifications of voters is not exactly a matter that comes within the scope of your subject "Needs of the Parur town". The rules being the same for all municipalities in the State, it is a broader, general question.

The Member then wanted that the President of the Municipality should be elected direct by the rate-payers instead of by the elected Councillors.

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